

AN INTERESTING NEW THRIPS FROM AUSTRALIA.

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(Communicated by Arthur M. Lea, F.E.S.)

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PLATE XI.

Among a large collection of Thrips sent to me from the South Australian Museum, I found one very unusual form which is unlike anything previously known. The greatly enlarged fore legs give it the general appearance of a crab, and it would seem from the form of these legs that the species must be predaceous. The genus and species are described herewith.

Carcinothrips, n. gen.

(Karkinos = crab.)

Head approximately twice as long as wide. Eyes large and protruding, occupying two-thirds the width of the head. Cheeks straight, constricted at base, armed with eight to ten strong spines on either side, not on warts. Antennae 8-segmented.

Prothorax large and excluding coxae, broadly hexagonal in shape. Fore femora greatly enlarged, about 1.75 times as long and 1.5 times as wide as head. The armature at the end on the inside of each consisting of three strong forward directed teeth. The tibiae are reduced to small horn-shaped appendages directed inward, and each ends in two horn-shaped teeth. The two outer teeth of the femora appear to fit between the two distal teeth of the tibiae. The tarsi are extremely rudimentary and appear to be useless organs in the middle on the under-side of the tibiae. Pterothorax broad in front with nearly straight sides, narrowed posteriorly. Femora of middle and hind legs greatly broadened in the centre, strongly ovate in shape, each arising from an extremely small pedicel. Middle and hind tibiae and tarsi short and stout. Wings fully developed, broad, with parallel sides. Abdomen normal, tube slightly more than half as long as head.

Type of genus *Carcinothrips leai*, n. sp.

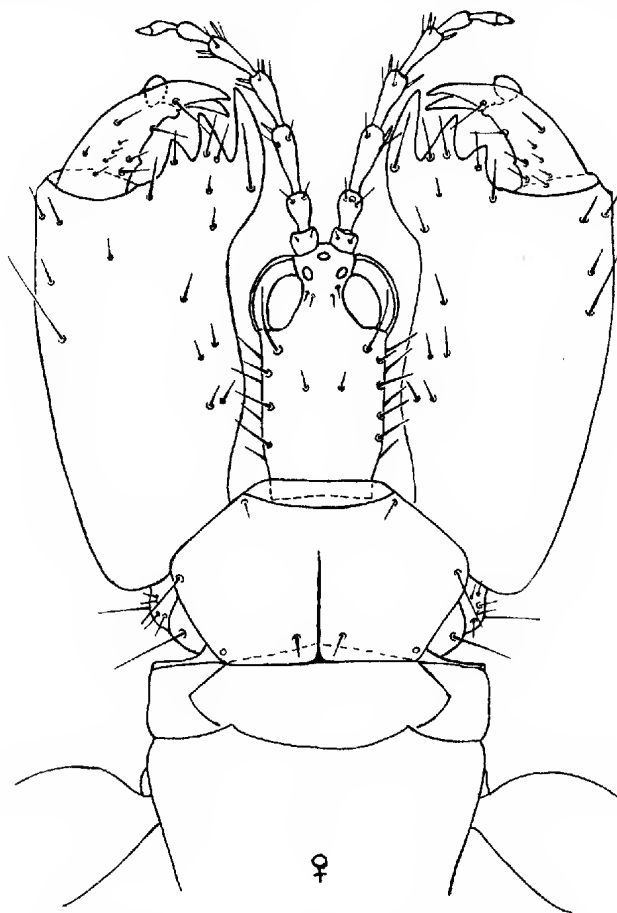
Carcinothrips leai, n. sp.

Female holotype: Colour of head, prothorax and fore legs brownish yellow, with teeth of fore femora decidedly darker. Antennal segments one and two brown, the second being lighter toward the tip, three to seven yellow, brown at extreme tips, eight brown. Pterothorax and abdomen dark brown, middle and hind legs concolorous with abdomen except inner sides of femora, which are shaded lighter. Wings clear.

Total body length 2.74 mm.; head, length .483 mm., width at eyes .26 mm., at middle .23 mm.; prothorax length .30 mm., width in middle not including coxae .516 mm., including coxae .6 mm.; pterothorax, width .6 mm., width at posterior margin .43 mm.; width of abdomen .55 mm.; tube, length .266 mm., width at base .10 mm. Length of fore femora along outer margin to base of tibia .75 mm., from base to tip of inner tooth on the inside .916 mm., width in middle .383 mm. Length of middle femora .433 mm.; width in middle .233 mm.; length of hind femora .50 mm.; width in middle .266 mm. Length of spines: postoculars

135 mic., cheek spines 90 to 100 mic., at anterior angles of prothorax 45 mic., mid-laterals 60 mic., outer pair on posterior angles 35 mic. (inner pair broken off). Spines on ninth abdominal segment 210 mic., at tip of tube 285 mic. Segments of antennae: length (width) I., 39 (48); II., 75 (45); III., 126 (39); IV., 111 (42); V., 96 (39); VI., 75 (36); VII., 60 (?); VIII., 30 (?); total length, 585 microns.

Head slightly more than twice as long as width across cheeks, not noticeably projecting in front of eyes. Cheeks almost straight and parallel to near base, where they are constricted neck-like, without conspicuous markings, with eight



to ten strong, sharp spines along either side. Postocular spines long and with pointed tips. Eyes large, semi-oval, clearly protruding, facets small. Ocelli fully developed, placed far forward. Mouth cone short, extending only to middle of prosternum, broadly rounded. Antennae 8-segmented, about 1.2 times longer than head, segments three to six elongate-clavate, seven to eight closely joined but distinct; sense cones short.

Prothorax broadly hexagonal in shape, with a median dorsal thickening arising at one-fourth its length from anterior margin, and extending to the posterior margin. Spines at anterior angles and sides moderately small, those long anterior margin vestigial, outer spines of posterior angles long, inner spines broken off. All spines with pointed tips. Pronotum without other markings. Pterothorax

broadest in anterior half, conspicuously narrowed posteriorly. Fore legs greatly enlarged and strongly armed. Each fore femur about 1.75 times as long and 1.5 times as wide as head, armed on the inside with three strong, forwardly directed teeth, the innermost of which is longest. The tibiae greatly reduced, projecting inwardly in front of the armed femora, these are horn-shaped and end in a pair of teeth which appear to fit on either side of the two longer teeth of the femora. Each tibia also with two blunt knobs on the inside which fit on either side of the shorter, outer femoral tooth. Tarsi apparently useless, appearing as rudimentary appendages on the underside near the middle of the horn-shaped tibiae. Wings fully developed, short and broad, appearing to be without double fringe hairs.

Abdomen normally developed with segments two to seven of almost equal width. Tube 2.5 times longer than width at base and little more than 1.5 as long as head.

Type Material: Female holotype collected by Mr. A. M. Lea and named in his honour. On *Acacia* sp. in September. Type deposited with South Australian Museum, Adelaide. (Moulton, No. 3,116).

Type locality: Barton, South Australia.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

Carcinotrips leai Moulton. Greatly magnified.
